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RECENT SOVIET MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY ACTIVITIES

Koroteyev, Commander, Transbaykal Military District, was present at the opening of the Tenth Chita City Conference of the VKP(b) on 26 February. General-mayor Shurashin spoke at the 27 February session.

A session of the Novosibirsk City Soviet of Workers' Deputies, together with Party and social organizations of the city and representatives of the Soviet Army, was held on 22 February in honor of the 31st Anniversary of the Army. Blagirev, chairman, executive committee of the city soviet, opened the meeting, followed by a report on the anniversary by Yermenko, Commander, West Siberian Military District.

By order of the chief of the Moscow Garrison, summer uniforms will be worn by members of the garrison starting 10 April 1949.

In reply to readers' questions regarding rules on the wearing of military uniforms, Krasnaya Zvezda presents the following information:

By Order No 25 of the People's Commissar of Defense dated 1943, three different types of uniforms were established for personnel of the Ground Forces and Air Forces: field uniform, service uniform, and dress uniform. Each of these types includes winter and summer uniforms. Service and dress uniform may be worn in or out of formation.

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Dress uniform, for wear in formation, is worn at parades or inspections, when troop units are presented to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR and Union Republics, the Chairman of the Soviet of Ministers USSR and Union Republics, the Minister or Vice Minister of the Armed Forces, the Chief of General Staff, and military district commanders. It is also worn at official receptions of the USSR Government or of Union Republics, at military funerals, or in a guard of honor.

Dress uniform, for wear out of formation, should be worn at personal introductions to the above listed personalities, as well as by all superior officers when arriving at a new post. Dress uniform is also worn: at a session of the Supreme Soviet USSR and Union Republics, at congresses of the All-Union Communist Party and of Communist Parties of Union Republics, at official dinners, banquets, and on days celebrating revolutionary holidays. It is permissible to wear dress uniform out of formation when attending a theater performance.

Master sergeants, sergeants, soldiers and students of military schools, who are on short leave of absence, must wear the dress uniform prescribed for wear out of formation, but without arms.

Service Uniform.

An officer's service uniform for wear in formation consists of the following items: a service cap (with ear-flaps in winter, or a fur cap for colonels), a double-breasted overcoat with brass buttons, a khaki-colored coat with piping of a contrasting color, dark blue breeches with piping, chrome-leather boots, brown gloves, and officers's equipment. Instead of the coat, a khaki-colored pullover tunic may be worn.

An officer's service uniform for wear out of formation is distinguishable from the service uniform worn in formation by the fact that instead of breeches, dark-blue trousers are worn with a coat, and instead of high boots, low chrome-leather boots. It is not compulsory to wear equipment on top of the coat. At the same time, it is permissible to wear dark-blue breeches and high chrome-leather boots with a coat, a white summer-coat with a white-cover cap, a khaki-colored cap in winter instead of a cap with ear-flaps or fur cap, a light topcoat, service equipment on top of the coat (or overcoat), or a khaki-colored pullover tunic.

Soldiers and sergeants, as well as students at military schools, include the following items in their service uniform for use in formation: a garrison cap (with ear-flaps in winter), single-breasted overcoat with hooks, cotton tunic and breeches, high leather boots or low boots with leggings, equipment, and trigger-finger mittens in winter.

Dress Uniform

The dress uniform of an officer, for wear in formation, consists of: a service cap (with ear-flaps in winter, fur cap for colonels), double-breasted overcoat with brass buttons, single-breasted khaki-colored uniform with gold or silver patches on the cuffs and collar tabs, dark blue breeches with contrasting piping, chrome-leather boots, white gloves, equipment on top of the uniform (overcoat).

An officer's dress uniform for wear outside of formation is the same, except that long dark-blue trousers with piping are worn instead of breeches, and low chrome-leather boots instead of high boots.

The uniform is worn over a shirt with a white starched collar and cuffs.

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Dress uniform for soldiers and sergeants, as well as students of military schools, includes: a service cap (cap with ear-flaps in winter), single-breasted overcoat with hooks, single-breasted, khaki-colored uniform with brass buttons, khaki-colored breeches without piping, high leather boots; brown knitted gloves for sergeants and students in higher educational institutions, in summer only; and trigger-finger mittens in winter for everybody. Equipment to be worn with a uniform in formation, or a leather belt outside of formation.

All military personnel must wear orders and medals with dress uniform. When wearing a service or field uniform, orders and medals are replaced by decoration ribbons.

ODESSA ARTILLERY SCHOOL CELEBRATES -- Krasnaya Zvezda, No 17, 26 Feb 49

The Odessa Artillery School imeni Frunze recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. The school received congratulatory telegrams from Marshal of the Soviet Union Govorov, Chief Marshal of Artillery Voronov, and Marshals of Artillery Yakovlev and Chistyakov.

KIEV SCHOOL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY -- Krasnaya Zvezda, No 46, 27 Feb 49

The Kiev Red Banner Communications School imeni M. I. Kalinin will celebrate its 30th anniversary on 1 March. This is the oldest Soviet military school for Armed Forces communications officers. The first students were graduated in 1920. The school received the Order of the Red Banner in 1944 on its 25th anniversary.

The first postwar students were graduated in 1947. In 1948, 29 excellent students were awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Main Political Administration, Armed Forces USSR.

NAVY ENGINEERING SCHOOL HOLDS CONFERENCE -- Krasnyy Flot, No 46, 25 Feb 49

A theoretical conference, in honor of the 31st anniversary of the Soviet Army, was held in the Diesel department of the Naval Engineering School imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Leningrad. Outstanding students and active members of Party and Komsomol organizations spoke. Captain-Lieutenant Sergeyev discussed the ideological and moral attitudes of members of the Soviet Armed Forces. Budayev, acting secretary of the Komsomol bureau of the department, presented valuable material on the radical difference between Soviet army discipline and the discipline in bourgeois armies. Other reports were read on army statutes, instructions, and regulations.

In summarizing the work of the conference, Engineer-Captain Yakubenko considered the results very valuable and told his personal experiences of many years of service in the Pacific and Black Sea fleets.

DOSARM RADIO CLUB ACHIEVES SUCCESS -- Patriot Rodiny, No 27, 3 Apr 49

The short-wave section of the DOSARM Central Radio Club is making ready for Radio Day. Short-wave operators who are members of the club are constantly on duty at the club making new two-way distant connections. Every day the club receives testimony from the most distant part of the country and from foreign countries on the excellent reception of programs broadcast from stations UA-3-KAB and UA-3-KAF.

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DOSARM, DOSAV, AND DOSFLOT ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA -- Zarya Vostoka, No 37,
23 Feb 49

The Georgian SSR now has about 17,000 primary DOSARM, DOSFLOT, and DOSAV organizations in enterprises, educational institutions, and kolkhozes.

The Georgian DOSARM organization bureau is very active. Many primary organizations have formed clubs for radio study, motoring, marksmanship, etc. Good results were achieved by the primary organizations of the Tbilisi Locomotive and Railroad Car Repair Plant imeni Stalin, Tbilisi Streetcar and Trolley Bus Administration, Leather Plant No 1, the Agricultural Institute, Kutaisi Automobile Plant, Kolkhoz imeni Voroshilov in Kutaisi Rayon, tea factory in Makharadze Rayon, and the Sukhumi Industrial School.

Primary organizations are also active in disseminating technical military knowledge. During 1948, lecture groups, approved by city and rayon DOSARM organization bureaus, gave over 5,000 lectures, talks, and reports.

Many young people are invited to participate in sport competitions. There were 86 rifle competitions and three motorcycle races in 1948.

DOSARM HOLDS RADIO OPERATOR COMPETITION -- Kommunist, No 47, 26 Feb 49

About 100 Yerevan radio operators took part in the second All-Union Competition for the best DOSARM radio operator. Six groups, including a total of 33 amateurs, received certain texts transmitted by the Moscow broadcasting station at the rate of 60, 80 and 90 groups per minute.

KAUNAS DOSARM BUILDS SHOOTING RANGE -- Patriot Rodiny, No 17, 27 Feb 49

There are 50 regular DOSARM rifle clubs in Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR. Several hundred boys and girls are being trained in groups under primary DOSARM organizations. Development of rifle sport in the city was handicapped by the lack of a shooting range. However, at the initiative of DOSARM organizations, a 50-meter shooting range is now being built. Unfortunately, the executive committee of the City Soviet and many directors of educational institutions, who had originally promised to participate, are not giving the builders of the shooting range any support whatsoever.

ODESSA HOLDS SHOOTING CONTEST -- Patriot Rodiny, No 27, 3 Apr 49

In honor of 1 May, a contest for the best third-class marksman was begun in March in Odessa. Nearly 100 sportsmen participated in the contest with combat rifles. Luyk, a student at the construction institute, achieved the best results on the first day. Firing from a prone position at a distance of 100 meters, he made 46 out of a possible 50 bull's-eyes.

DOSARM PUBLISHES BOOKS IN ESTONIAN -- Patriot Rodiny, No 17, 27 Feb 49

The organization bureau of the Estonian DOSARM published a number of books and instructions in the Estonian language. Some of the books published are intended as aids for students of military affairs, including the Manual for the Rifle Sportsman, by Laasi; Textbook for the Study of a 7.62-mm Rifle by Kil'yako; and others. Several books are now being printed including: Manual for the Radio Amateur, by Izotamm; and Textbook for the Study of Radio Essentials in Primary DOSARM Organizations, by Kopperman. In addition, the Statute on the Primary Organizations of DOSARM was translated and published in the Estonian language.

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DOSFLOT STATUTE PUBLISHED IN GEORGIAN -- Patriot Rodiny, No 17, 27 Feb 49

The Statute on the Primary Organizations of VOSARM was published and 5,000 copies printed in the Georgian language. Copies were distributed to all the primary organizations of the Georgian SSR.

At present, the Statute on Navy Clubs, and other documents, are being prepared for publication.

DOSFLOT SENDS STUDENTS TO SCHOOL -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 40, 27 Feb 49

From 1 March to 15 April the DOSFLOT Club in Novosibirsk is admitting new members for 1949. The club provides training in such skills as piloting, engine operation, signalling, and others. After training, the best students will be sent to navigation schools. Apply 15 Kamenskaya Street, Novosibirsk.

KHABAROVSK AIR CLUB SEEKS RECRUITS -- Tikhookeanskaya Svezda, No 59, 12 Mar 49

Khabarovsk Air Club is continuing to recruit students for its courses. The club also needs pilot instructors, medical assistants, men as armed guards, office attendants, and teachers. Apply: personnel department, 28 Street imeni Karl Marx, Khabarovsk.

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